



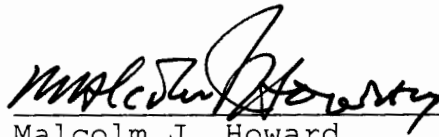
violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1957, monetary transactions in criminally derived property, rely entirely on proof of the theft in counts one through four, they should also be dismissed.

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 7(c)(1) provides that an indictment "shall be a plain, concise, and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged." "To pass constitutional muster, an indictment must (1) indicate the elements of the offense and fairly inform the defendant of the exact charges and (2) enable the defendant to plead double jeopardy in subsequent prosecution for the same offense." United States v. Williams, 152 F.3d 294, 299 (4th Cir. 1998); accord Hamling v. United States, 418 U.S. 87, 117 (1974). Ordinarily, an indictment that tracks the statutory language is sufficient, as long as it is accompanied by a statement of facts and circumstances that will inform the accused of the charges against him. Hamling, 418 U.S. at 117-118.

Having carefully reviewed the matter, the court finds that counts one through eight of the indictment indicate the elements of the offenses charged and inform defendant of the charges against him. The indictment also enables the defendant to plead double jeopardy. Finding the indictment to be sufficient as to

counts one through eight, the court hereby DENIES the motion to dismiss [DE #41].

This 1<sup>ST</sup> day of May 2013.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Malcolm J. Howard", written over a horizontal line.

Malcolm J. Howard  
Senior United States District Judge

At Greenville, NC  
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